

The Distressed
Estate of the City of
DUBLIN
IN
IRELAND.

at this present.

Which is besieged by many thousands of
the Rebels, who commit most Barbarous and bloody
outrages and Murders against the Protestants in-
habiting about the City.

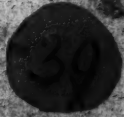
With the Copie of a wicked and bloody
Letter which was sent from one of the chiefs
of the Rebels in Ireland, to an English Merchant
of London, and a Papist.

Full of bitterness and cruelty.



London, Printed for John Thomas, 1641.

Dated Dec 17

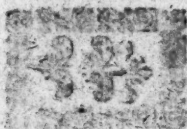


The District
Estate of the City of
DUBLIN
IRELAND

Which is besieged by many thousands of
the Rebels who command most Garrison and also
by oranges and by oranges and by oranges and by oranges
inspiring about the City.

7-92
With the Corps of a wicked and bloody
Lent which was sent from one of the ships
of the Rebels to be used to in the City of London
or London and Paris.

Fall of bitterness and cruelty.



A True Relation of the Estate of
Ireland

Divers strange Reports and Rumours have beene spread and diffused about this Kingdom, few of which Reports have bene true; but false suggestions furnished by idle fellows, who for some small fragments of Silver thinke it an crime to abuse the Eares of the world with strange and ungrounded insinuations; therefore I have thought good to give to the world a true and full Satisfaction of the estate of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, which I confesse is very deplorable, and deserves our pity, for great is their calamities, their愁mies encreasing daily, as touching the City of *Dublin*, whereas it was reported that it was taken, it was untrue, for since the first Conspiracy against the Lord chiefe Justice, and the surprisall of the Castle they never attempted any thing against the City, it being but a vaine attempt by reason that the Castle can command the City in despite of all his Resistance; and for all the old Irish that went into *Dublin* as soone as the Plot was discovered, they left the City and joyn'd with *Malgharet*, for *Tyrone* arriv'd not till above 14. weekes after the Conspiracy was discovered, and they had gathered to a head, and plundered many places; and done divers outrages and murders

murthers being animated on by *Macqueres* who is of
a bloody disposition, but after *Tyrones* arrivall being
made Generall he restrained them from such bloody
enterprizes, making Policy his chiefe engine to vnder
mischiefe, and where Policy prevailes not, force makes
a passage, for great men he will intreate with courte-
sie, but if that be not of force to draw them to his par-
ty, then doth he seaze of their estates, and learne them
to seeke a grave of rest rather then a life so despicable,
in many places have they surprized, many murthers have
they committed, great are the outrages that are daily
done by them, many slight skirmishes there hath been
between the Irish parties and the Protestants, Captain
Digby on the 4. day of *December* happened to meet
with Captaine *Oneale*, marching towards a little Vil-
lage in the Countrey of *Mouno*, betwixt whom was a
bloody salutation; but *Oneales* forces being greater
then *Digbys*; the Protestants retreated with the losse
of some men, many other times there hath been skir-
mishes too tedious at this time to be related, great are
the feares of the Protestants which causes many to
leave the Kingdome, and many have been shipwrackt
by reason of the late tempestuous stormes, divers wo-
men and children drown'd at Sea in the same ship
that the Gentleman came in that made this Relation,
who was miraculously preserved, by Gods omni-
potence and all commanding power; thus leaving all
true Protestants to pray for their deliverance, and with
their Prayer good Lord deliver them and preserve us,
and though our troubles be great yet the Lord will de-
liver us out of all, O Save us good Lord we beseech thee.

**The true Copy of a wicked and
bloody Letter which was sent from Ireland
to an English Merchant of London, Decem.**

19. 1641

I Can do no lesse but let you vnderstand the affaires
that we have now vnderaken; by reason that wee
were suppressed in the exercise of our Religion;
which we alwaies have professed; and there is no alt-
eration of it to be had by force; but by the will of God;
if it doth please the Almighty God to alter our hearts;
then no doubt but we shall be changed.

As yet we doe stand to maintaine the Roman Ca-
tholique Church to be our true Church, where in we doe
now fight vnder; Therefore we doe not any thing but
what our consciences is bound to doe.

I pray you doe but consider how stiffely the Prote-
stants did stand to maintaine their Religion in Quenes
times, when she persecuted them to their lives;
and did put so many to death both by fire and other
torments; yet they would not alter their Religion that
formerly they professed; because it was grounded in
them by faith in Christ; as they did believe; therefore
no force could prevaile with them, but they had rather
suffer all the afflictions that possibly could be in-
vented against them, then to alter their Religion the
which they had bene formerly grounded in.

Worthy Sr. Consider our Estates, for the same is
our Cause at this time, you cannot but know, how
that we are deprived of all our Liberty, and some of
our Religion, which are in *England* is so Persecuted,
even to the Banishment of these Estates, and others
of their lives, the which doth move us to consider
of their Sufferings, and to make us to prevent the
same occasion to our selves in time, and whilst that
we have opportunity for feare their distressed cases
should be ours, the which doth move and stir us
up to maintain and defend that which we have begun,
and to goe on freely to Redeeme our selves from that
Bondage.

For I dare be bold to say, if we could but enjoy the
same Liberty of conscience as formerly we have done
that neither I nor any other would have taken up
Armes against the King, for it hath bene our desire
to Darchise in peace, and to have hazarded our Lives
and Estates to have done him service, if his Majesty
had Commanded vs therunto, But seeing it other-
wise we must maintaine that which is already on foot
for better had we dye in the field, then to endure the
miseries that would have happened to us, for professing
that Religion, which our Predecessors from antiquity
hath lived, and dyed in the defence thereof.

But as we are now in the field for the freedom of
our conscience, so will we undauntedly proceed on for
the perfecting of that good worke we have begun, nei-
ther are we possessed with the terror or feare of our
enemies the Hereticks, who threaten our destruction,
for out of a little strength at first, have we increased to
many Thousands, and doe daily still increase, both

of

of our owne Country men, and divers others of our Brethren in *England, France, Spaine,* and the Low Countreyes, which continually come to assist us, there is a great sight of English, and I doe beleive most of them are Protestants, which doth side with us, and that doth encourage us the more, for we doe march on boldly without feare as a man may say, for there is but a few which doth oppose us, and we are to march into *Dublin*, as wee suppose on the 21. of this Instant Moneth, for the major part o the best of them which lives in the City will assist us therein, and they have sent to us, to bid us not be dismayed, but to come on freely and with coragious Spirits, for the Towne shall be delivered vp to us, as soone as we come to it, and the City Gates should be Opened at our approach vnto the Walles, for there is but few to oppose & withstand us, onely some certaine number of English would put us hard to it at the first entrance, but they made no doubt but they should subdue them, and then the Towne should be theirs, *Vale,*

Your freind P. F.

From our Campe neere *Dublin* Decemb. 17. 1641.

FINIS.

